The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2417. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Complication of the Nicaragua Transit Question.

Anglo-American Sympathy for Sardinia—Position of the Administration with Regard to this War—Naval Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

Before leaving here, General JARNIGAN assured our correspondent that he would arrange the Transit Question to the entire satisfaction of all parties. In this, however, he seemed has failed. The arrangement he made was with the stockholders of the old Company—BYRNES and others. They bind themselves to construct a railroad from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sud, within three years, and to open the Transit within six months from the 1st of October next, or in twelve months, should the Bay of San Juan del Norte become obstructed. The grant is limited to fifty years, and is to be forfeited by non-compliance with the stipulations. Ratification by the Nicaragua Congress is necessary. General JARNIGAN hopes to have an extra session called in October, to consider the contract. Nicaragua reserves the right to grant the mail transit to whoever she pleases, outside of the Company. It is understood here that the grantees have no capital, and will fail to execute the contract. Commodore VANDERBILT refused to become an associate, though willing to take the entire contract himself. The Van Dyke party, who have the mail contract, proposed a union of interests, but were refused. The latter had assurances of all facilities from Nicaragua, in transporting mails across the Isthmus, but not passengers. These complications seem to thicken between conflicting interests, and the Transit route is likely to remain closed.

Dispatches received at the Sardinian Legation express the great gratification of VICTOR EMANUEL at the exhibition of American sympathy in his favor. Chevalier BODISCO, the Sardinian *Chargé d'Affaires*, had a long interview with Secretary CASS yesterday, during which he emphatically declared the entire confidence of his Sovereign in the sincerity and ulterior views of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Q.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

The following officers have been ordered to the steamer *Crusader*: Lieutenant-Commanding MAFFITT, Lieutenants FRAZER, RAMEY and EMMONS. The following have been ordered to the steamer *Mohawk*: Lieutenant-Commanding CRAVEN, Lieutenants BARNES, STRONG and CARPENTER, Master CHARLES HARRISON. Lieutenant STANLEY has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Wyandotte*; Lieutenant GEORGE W. ROGERS has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

So far as our Government is aware, no new orders have been issued since 1843 by the British, in connection with the treaty stipulation for the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa.

It is understood that the Cabinet to-day finally acted on the document they have for several weeks had under consideration, expressive of the views of the Administration on neutral rights. It will probably be transmitted to Mr. DALLAS by the next steamer.

The Seventeenth of June in Boston.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Friday, June 17.

At the annual meeting to-day of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

For President—G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

For Vice-Presidents—Charles Wells, Joseph T. Buckingham, Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop.

The old Board of Directors were reelected.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is now progressing in Charlestown. All the public buildings and numerous private dwellings in that city are gaily decorated, and the military and firemen are parading. But the drizzly rainstorm interferes somewhat with the programme, and the streets are less crowded than is usual on this occasion. Like this city the Custom-house, most of the banks and many stores are closed in honor of the occasion.

The regatta on Mystic River resulted as follows:

Single sculls, *R. F. Clark*, first prize; *T. Doyle* second prize. Time—17 minutes and 20 seconds, and 17 minutes and 23 seconds.

Four-oared boats, *James Riley*, first prize. Time—15 minutes and 56 seconds. *Quickstep*, second prize. Time—16 minutes and 23 seconds.

Six-oared boats, *Cross Darling* first prize. Time—15 minutes and 11 seconds. *Juniata*, second prize. Time—15 minutes and 19 seconds.

The *Cross Darling* was pulled by the Robert Emmet Club, and the *Juniata* by the Harvard Club.

The celebrated six-oared shell-boat *Howard* came in collision, to day, with a sail-boat and smashed her bow, nearly raising the *Howard*.

Wreck of the Ship Bolton—Fifteen Lives Lost.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, June 17.

The ship *Bolton*, of Bath, bound for St. John, N. B., after a load of deals, was totally wrecked on the 16th inst., at Cross Island, about six miles east of Machias. There were eighteen hands on board, of whom only three were saved. The captain and his daughter were lost, and thirteen of the crew. The second mate and two seamen were saved. The ship is said to be fully insured.

The Break on the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, June 17.

The embankments between Locks Nos. 22, 23 and 24, on the Welland Canal, were washed away yesterday by the overwhelming force of the water suddenly precipitated upon them by the breaking of the locks at Thorold. It is feared that ten or twelve days will be required to repair the breaks. About twenty vessels are detained in the Canal, including the propellers *Ogdensburg* above the break, and the *Bunlops* below it.

State Democratic Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, June 17.

The Democratic State Committee officially deny that there is any foundation for the report in the New-York *Daily News*, respecting a meeting of the Committee. No meeting has yet been held, and ample notice will be given of the time of holding the State Convention, which probably will be called for September.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 17—10 P. M.

At 4 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and fully due at Pruther Point. Through some misconception at Quebec the line was not connected through to Pruther Point before the forenoon of to-day. We are consequently unable to hear from below to-night.

Execution of a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 17.

CHARLES H. LANE, who drowned his wife in the Mississippi in December, 1857, expiated his crime upon the gallows in the Jail yard in this city at 30 minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Church of Trinity ✠ at Newark.

NEWARK, Friday, June 17.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held to-night, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Commission to inquire into the expediency of laying out in a public park the land occupied by Trinity Church.

The Sailing of the Indian.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 17.

The steamship *Indian* will sail from Quebec at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Business will board her at Pruther Point, and telegraphic dispatches for England and the Continent, forwarded before 8 P. M. to-morrow, will be put on board.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

The Boston papers state that the 17th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, has become a recognized holiday, the stores being closed with nearly as much regularity as on the 4th of July.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Gubernatorial Contest—Political Movements—The Overland Mail Service—Escapes from State Prison—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 23, 1859.

The Gubernatorial contest has begun in earnest already; and, if we can judge at all by the marked interest attending the primary elections, the fight in September is to be of the most exciting character. The Democratic primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento took place on Saturday. In Sacramento—the home of the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, former Member of Congress from this State—a set of delegates to the State Convention were chosen who are favorable to the nomination of that gentleman for Governor. Here, out of the sixteen delegates chosen, fourteen are nominally in favor of JOHN NUGENT, one for WELLER, and one independent. The regular Administration men and the Federal officials ran a ticket friendly to the renomination of Mr. WELLER; but the Broderick men, determined to defeat the Administration, went quietly to the polls, deposited their votes, and beat the Weller men by very small majorities. It is not supposed that NUGENT has the slightest chance of getting the nomination, as he is very unpopular in the State at large, and does not possess the confidence of the masses. It is understood that after voting for him a few times, the San Francisco delegates will go over to LATHAM, in which event the nomination of the latter is almost certain. This will be satisfactory to the Broderick men, and the NUGENT men also, because it defeats the Gwin portion. My own impression, however, is that if LATHAM gets into the Gubernatorial chair, he and GWIN will patch up their old differences and join their forces against all other aspirants to the United States Senatorships to be disposed of within the next four years.

The defeat of the Weller delegates in San Francisco is also considered fatal to the chances of the Hon. CHARLES L. SCOTT for renomination to Congress. A Mr. MCKINSTRY seems now to be most prominent in that connection—although, as Mr. LATHAM will have so solid a capital in the Convention, he may trade off the Congressional nomination for votes to place his run beyond peradventure,—in which event it is impossible to anticipate who will be the Congress candidate from this District. There may be trouble in Convention, however, over the San Francisco delegation,—for it is evident that the friends of one faction, or both, have been emulating the powers of the heroes of Delaware Crossing in Kansas; and it is a little questionable which of them have manifested the greatest energy and skill in depositing votes without having the voters to back them. Certain it is, that at least double as many Democratic votes were cast at this primary election than were thrown by the party in San Francisco at the State election last Fall. The *National*, the Administration organ here, referring to this fact, says:

"With such prospective increase in the number of ballots to be deposited in September next, we would respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that hogsheads, instead of the usual ballot-boxes, be used on the occasion."

Our people have been much surprised to hear that Postmaster-General HOLT had undertaken to cut down the mail service overland, via the Salt Lake route and the San Antonio and San Diego routes—both of which have been reduced from weekly to semi-monthly trips. The result may, perhaps, show this to be a penny-wise, pound-foolish operation. The contractors claim that they have performed their service with remarkable regularity and efficiency, and will urge a demand upon Congress for damages. Should they succeed they will recover almost, or quite as much money as would have been paid them under their contracts, to say nothing of the expense to the country incident to the consideration and discussion of the subject in Congress. The fact that Congress was derelict in its duty and failed to make appropriations to carry on the postal service, can never be maintained as a good reason for punishing faithful contractors.

But the reduction of this service has a broader and more serious public bearing. Both the routes named are of importance, because they are the most direct and the most easily available emigrant routes between the Atlantic and the Pacific. None of the overland routes are of great importance for mail service alone—so far as the carrying of letters between the two extremes of the lines is concerned. The great Butterfield line was never established by Congress because of the postal facilities it would afford, but because of the incidental advantages expected to flow from it, in building up a chain of settlements across the continent, and thus keep up a line of communication between the States of the Atlantic and of the Pacific upon our own soil. It is hardly fair, therefore, to attack the overland mail system upon the ground that each letter over it costs the Government so much more than it pays. But the Salt Lake route is important as a mere mail route, supplying postal facilities as it does to Forts Laramie and Kearney, and to the large population of Utah. The San Antonio contractors also perform valuable service in supplying a long chain of military posts, to say nothing of a vast district of country in Texas west of San Antonio. Both of these routes too are valuable for emigrant travel. There can be no question that *they are the best known, if not the only ones* available; and as such, liberal encouragement to their development should be offered by the General Government. The Salt Lake route has been well tried and proven by nearly an hundred thousand emigrants to California and Oregon. The mass of emigrants from the Northern States will only diverge from that route in the Winter season, when the San Antonio route offers a road open throughout the year, with abundance of all that the overland emigrant needs, in the way of water, grass and fuel. One is the best Northern or Central, and the other the only Southern emigrant route. Both, therefore, should be developed by the Government. Upon each should a line of mail stations be established, to become the nucleus of settlements that in a few years would be strong enough of themselves to repel and punish Indian aggressions, thus relieving the Government of the necessity for maintaining its expensive military establishment in these remote regions. Every consideration of policy and wise economy demands that these mail routes should be liberally encouraged for the reasons stated; and it is to be hoped that Congress will increase the mail service and the compensation therefor over both routes, rather than reduce them upon either. The subject is one of no little importance to California, and of much interest to numerous parties at the East, whose relations with our State are more or less intimate; hence I have dwelt upon it more at length than I otherwise should have done.

We had a general delivery at the San Quentin State Prison early yesterday morning. The reception of the news created a great excitement in this City, as the fourteen escaped convicts are well-known to be among the most desperate and dangerous villains that were ever turned loose upon a community. The building from which the escape was made was one of those recently built by the State, and had only been occupied a few weeks. The mortar of the brick wall had not fully hardened. The cells were each occupied by two prisoners, heavily ironed with cross-shackles on the ankle and a heavy bar of iron with a hook in the centre. They had cut a series of holes, 16 by 22 inches in size, through the six partition walls of the cells, 2½ feet thick, and one from the seventh cell in the west end of the building, through the main wall, which is 3 feet thick, removing several immense stones, one of which is three feet wide and nearly four feet long. Protected from the view of the guard without, they now effected an entrance into the blacksmith shop, and using their blankets as ropes, let themselves down some twenty feet to the ground floor of the shop, and securing files, cold-chisels and such other tools as would enable them to remove their shackles, they cut their way through a wooden partition into the machine-shop, and from thence into the main yard of the prison, where, by the aid of the plank which they found lying near by, they mounted upon the wall, and tying their blanket-rope around the sentry-box at the corner, let themselves down into the brick-yard.

An interesting question was decided here a day or two ago, in one of our State Courts. A woman, calling herself FRANCE A. CUMMERY, claimed to be the wife of JOHN CUMMERY, deceased, &c. Soon after his death letters of administration were issued to the Public Administrator, on the claim that the deceased had left no wife or next of kin to administer. The issuance of the letters was opposed by the woman, who set up that she was the widow of the deceased, and entitled to the estate. The issue for trial was this question, as to whether she had been lawfully married to him. Witnesses testified that the parties FRANCE and CUMMERY had lived together for several years as man and wife; that CUMMERY had always spoken of FRANCE and treated her as his wife, and that he had treated her child as his. FRANCE herself claimed that she had been married to CUMMERY in 1856, but that at his desire the fact of marriage was kept secret at the time. On the other hand, the Public Administrator claimed that the woman was not the lawful wife of the deceased, and that he never unpitedly acknowledged her. They offered to prove his declarations a short time before his death that she was not his wife, but the Court ruled this testimony out, on the ground that the declarations were not made in the presence of the woman. Judge NORTON charged the jury that marriage was a civil contract, and did not require a ceremony to make it valid. If the parties agreed to live as man and wife, it was a valid marriage for all the purposes of the case; could be proved by the same kind of evidence required in other cases, and that a certificate was not necessary. The jury returned a verdict that FRANCE was the widow of JOHN CUMMERY. The case is a sort of an *Armstion of the finding* in the great Dock case, which was tried in the same Court a few years ago. The two cases teach an important lesson to men living in disreputable relations with unmarried women. Their estates, if they have any, are in great jeopardy, and might be entirely diverted from a worthy and desirable direction.

In the case of ALMAN MOULTZ, under the bonds to keep the peace, in consequence of certain threats made by him against the Agents of the Pacific Mail Company, his bondsmen made application to be released from further responsibility, and to be permitted to recelver MOULTZ into the custody of the Court. City Judge CONE decided the motion adversely.

An extraordinary breach of the peace occurred here on yesterday, in the Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER'S Church, during divine service. A man named J. M. WARNER entered the church and walked up the aisle to a pew occupied by R. P. LOCKE, whom he addressed in an angry tone, and ordered to come out. Mr. LOCKE, after some hesitation, came out and was proceeding down the aisle, but before they reached the door, WARNER dealt him a severe blow, which created quite a confusion in the church and greatly disturbed the congregation. The assault was made in consequence of some publication in the *Sunday Varieties*, a flash paper, reflecting upon the assailant's wife. WARNER was arrested and held to bail.

All hope for the safety of the ship *Manitou* is fast fading away. She left New-York on the 26th of October, and is now consequently 209 days out. She was commanded by Captain HAMMAWAY, and had somewhere between twenty and thirty persons on board, all told. The burning ship supposed to have been the *Manitou*, is now known to have been the *Mercy*, as reported by Captain HARPER, of the *Grey Feather*. The ship *Fanny S. Perley*, Captain YORK, is now 166 days out, having left New-York December 6. She has for passengers the Captain's wife and a gentleman and wife and child from Brooklyn, N. Y. Although so long out, there is still no reason yet for serious apprehension in regard to the latter vessel.

There are seven companies of miners at Sand Hill near Camanche, Calaveras County, constantly washing dirt—all doing well. Gow & Co. (three men) frequently take out as high as $400 per week, and scarcely less than $300. MYERS Bros., adjoining Gow & Co., are also doing some profitable mining. SIMMS & Co. have sunk a deep shaft, and discovered dirt which will pay $8 per day to each man. Others on this hill have encouraging prospects. Some are sinking shafts and building whims, encouraged so to do by the satisfactory prospects already obtained by others in the neighborhood. On the banks of the Mokelumne, a short distance from Sand Hill, DAVELIN & Co. have discovered very rich dirt, often getting $12 to the pan. The general prospects of the miners in that section of Calaveras County are said to be very flattering indeed.

A telegram from Genoa, of date 20th May, says that information had been received there by a gentleman from Walker River, that the miners there are doing pretty well, making from $5 to $8 per day. There were only about ten days' provisions on hand among the miners at Gold Hill. In Gold Canon, miners were making from $15 to $40 per day to the man, with rockers.

During last week, 20,665 ounces of gold, worth about $350,160, were deposited in the San Francisco Coinage Mint, including 3,791 ounces of private California and foreign coin. Of silver, 23,699 ounces were deposited—1,960 ounces of it for dollars, and the remainder, 21,445 ounces, purchased. The coinage of the week, all in double eagles, amounted to $660,000.

The coinage facilities at this establishment are far below the demands upon them.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the friends of Gov. WISE was held in Philadelphia, a day or two ago. The call was a private note, served personally upon such admirers of the Governor "as desired to see him nominated by the Democratic Party for the Presidency." RICHARD V. BERNHAM presided, the claims of the Governor were canvassed, and it was agreed that he ought to be the nominee in 1860. A regular organization was effected by the adoption of by-laws and rules of government, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the second Thursday of July.

The *Pennsylvanian*, noticing the formation of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, in Philadelphia, hints that there is danger already. The Philadelphia Democracy is inharmonious, and the *Pennsylvanian* fears a break-down at the beginning of the new Club. The following confession is suggestive:

"The harmony which characterized the inauguration movement of this Union Club was, however, unexpected. The mystery which hung around the name which was to be given to it, the irresponsible and unknown source from which the advertisement emanated, and the rumors of an ulterior purpose circulated, were well calculated to arouse sincere apprehensions *that some scheme was on foot to effect the discipline of the party.* That this was made evident by the sudden change of name, resolutions, officers and in the tone of remarks, no one who was present can at all doubt. This fact also been confirmed since, by the fact that the names of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and also the resolutions, were all prepared, and in type to be published, it is said, exclusively, *by a paper which cannot be recognized as a Democratic organ.* It was sufficient that the advertisement should have appeared in that paper, which, doubtless, has Democratic readers; but that *it should have been selected as the organ of this movement*, most conclusively shows that a purpose not avowed, and men who have no right in Democratic assemblies were concealed from the public scrutiny."

A new Emancipation journal has appeared in Missouri. It is published in St. Joseph, and bears the name of the *Free Democrat*. The editor, in a well-considered salutatory, takes strong ground in favor of the free-labor movement, and in opposition to the Administration. His allusions to the "tyranny" of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the work of the "scavengers" and "demagogues" who surround the Executive, are, to say the least, pointed. The *Democrat* observes:

"This journal is in favor of a treaty being made by the General Government with Central America, or some suitable nation, for the purpose of colonizing the free negroes of the United States, under the direction and protection of the General Government; and in favor of the rights and dignity of free labor. In short, the position of this journal will be in harmony with the views of the fathers of the republic, and in line with the teachings of the great apostles of our faith—WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

Having said thus much the intelligent reader will discover that our position will be antagonistic to the present Administration, and the adversary of the party of scavengers that surrounds, controls, and upholds the throne of the petty tyrant, JAMES BUCHANAN. We consider the party of demagogues under his lead, or which leads him, *the greatest curse that now afflicts this country. We regard it a nuisance, which a public necessity demands should be abated*, and we pledge ourselves to do what we can to attain that object."

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH has become sole proprietor of the Mobile *Register*, having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. HARRIS. In assuming his undivided responsibility, Mr. FORSYTH makes a fresh appeal to his readers. He says:

"With respect to the Administration, I shall take that position which I hold it to be the duty of every Democrat to take—to wit: Sustain it whenever it is loyal to the Democratic creed, and oppose it whenever it departs from it. My personal differences with Mr. BUCHANAN will in no wise influence my course of duty to the Democratic Party. *I have had my quarrel out with Mr. Buchanan*, and am so well satisfied with its issue as to 'let by-gones be by-gones,' *provided I am let alone by his personal organs.*"

Mr. YANCEY says he adheres to the Democratic Party because he cannot be so well suited in any other, but avows his determination to visit with his censure the evil acts even of his friends.

The Baltimore Convention—Letter from Senator Pearce.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last I have seen an article headed "The Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore," which professes to give the resolutions reported by me as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and also extracts from a speech said to have been made by me. Do me the justice to correct this. I submitted no such resolutions and did not utter a single sentence of the speech quoted. Both are to be ascribed to C. W. JAMES, Esq., of Worcester, who dissented from the Committee's report, and presented his own views separately. You publish, however, only a part of his resolutions. The *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, contains, in nearly accurate form, the report which I submitted on behalf of the Committee. I beg leave to add that this was a Convention, not of slaveholders, but of citizens of Maryland, whether slaveholders or not, and the report expressly condemns all plans for expelling the free negro population now in our State, or reducing them to servitude.

The publication of this note will furnish all the correction of the article in your paper which I desire.

Your obedient servant, J. A. PEARCE.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

European Journals One Day Later.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The screw steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, from Havre, by way of Southampton, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

She left Southampton on the 4th instant, so that her news has been anticipated by the Europa.

We find, however, various matters of interest in our London files of June 4, which, with our Paris Correspondence, we subjoin.

THE WAR AS SEEN FROM PARIS.

The Advance of the Allies—The Conflict at Palestro—The Advantageous Position of the Liberating Army—American Sympathy with the France-Italian Cause—Diplomatic Intermeddlings of Napoleon III.—The Slanders of the London Times—Promptness in the Army—Correspondence from the Theatre of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

The forward movement of the Emperor NAPOLEON on the 30th, resulted, as was expected, in an irregular attack along the whole line, on that and the following days. The first event was the crossing of the Sesia by the King and the occupation of Palestro, a fortified town near Robbio and Vercelli, which occurred on the same day NAPOLEON moved his headquarters to Casale. The event was not marked by a conflict of any importance. The next day, the 31st, the Austrians attempted early in the morning, in an increased force, to retake Palestro from the King, but were repulsed. In the evening of the same day the attempt was renewed with the same result. The same day, the 31st, General NIEL entered Novara, after an insignificant resistance on the part of the Austrians, and a division of the Piedmontese army crossed the Ticino at its rise at the Lago Maggiore, while another division of the Piedmontese under the command of Gen. FANTI, had a two hours' successful combat with the enemy at Confienza. The same day, at the north, a portion of General GARIBALDI'S army, sent from Como for the purpose, attacked, but unsuccessfully, the Austrians at Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore—a place already occupied and deserted by GARIBALDI.

It will thus be seen that the 31st was a busy day along nearly the whole extent of the allied line, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese on this line were almost exclusively engaged. One of these events, however, requires a special notice, and in this one a regiment of French Zouaves was engaged. It was the attack on the King's position at Palestro on the morning of the 31st. The Austrians, according to the Piedmontese official bulletin, numbered 23,000, while the Piedmontese and French, comprising General CLAL-DINI'S division and the Third Regiment of Zouaves were inferior in numbers. These were supported by the French division of General TROCHU, (the division of the late General ESPINASSE,) but the latter took but an insignificant part in the action. During the first part of the combat there seems to have been no advantage gained on either side, when the Zouaves arrived and changed the fortune of the day. It appears that CANROBERT'S command was coming up on the south to form a junction with CHALDINI'S, and the enemy, discovering this, made a fearful onslaught on CHALDINI'S right, in order to intercept this movement. There was a deep canal near the river, for irrigating or milling purposes, and beyond this a rise on which the Austrians had planted a battery of eight cannon. Across the canal there was a narrow bridge, protected by the cannon, and across which it was necessary to pass in order to intercept the movement of either army. The Austrian infantry was in large numbers on the Piedmontese side of the canal.

The Zouaves arriving while this vigorous attack was being made on the Piedmontese right, the whole regiment stopped for a moment to survey the ground, and then, without firing a shot, started at the top of their speed on the charge with the bayonet. Immense numbers of Austrians were thrust into the canal and drowned—some accounts say 400—while a large number of prisoners were made. Continuing the charge across the little bridge, they rushed up the hill, put to rout the artillery men in command of the guns, and seized and carried off the whole eight pieces. The Sardinians also took two pieces from the enemy, and the *Moniteur* announces the total number of prisoners seized by the Zouaves at 500.

This magnificent feat of the Zouaves, their first performance during the present war, terminated the conflict, until it was renewed again in the evening by the Austrians.

The French loss was but small: 2 officers and 20 soldiers killed, and 200 officers and men wounded. *The evening attack seems not to have been either so* vigorous or so disastrous as that of the morning. The King, who commanded, showed a bravery on this occasion, which appeared to the Zouaves to surpass the proper bounds in a commander, for we are informed that on more than one occasion they attempted to restrain him. The Emperor NAPOLEON visited the battle ground the next morning (yesterday.)

The Austrians are collected in a strong force at Robbio, and it was from this point that they started to the several attacks on Palestro.

We see now that on yesterday morning the forces were thus distributed: The extreme northern point of the allied line remained at Como, as before; the next point is at Sestro Calande, at the junction of the Ticino with the Lake Maggiore; the next is at Novara, NIEL'S corps; the next, the King's command, is at Palestro, between Vercelli and Robbio; the next, NAPOLEON'S, is at Casale and Valenza, and across the Po in front of Casale; the last, the extreme southern point of this horseshoe line, is BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' corps, which was on the 30th still at Montebello and Castegio, and which since has disappeared no one knows where.

This horseshoe line, it will be perceived, is gradually drawing in on the enemy, now compressed within the small tract of country between Pavia and Robbio, 15 miles long by 10 wide. It will need no argument to show the reader that not only has the allied army an immense advantage in position over the Austrians, but that, dating from yesterday morning, the 1st of June, the time must be counted by hours between that date and the moment when the Austrians must either evacuate the Piedmontese territory precipitately, or engage in a general battle, in which the chances are as ten to one that they will be cut to pieces.

Montebello and Castegio were reoccupied by the Austrians as soon as evacuated by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. Up to the present moment the route taken by this officer on leaving Montebello is absolutely unknown at Paris; but every one will comprehend that, whatever his movement may be, it is a strategy belonging to the general plan.

I have spoken of the line of the Allies as a crescent or horseshoe line, which is gradually drawing in upon the Austrians. This line, it should be observed, has been passed at one point by the Austrians, in the direction of Varese and Laveno, on the Lake Maggiore. But if it be true that GARIBALDI is strong in his position at Como, that a division of the Piedmontese army has been able to cross the Ticino at Sesto Calende, and that the district of the Valtelline is in a state of general insurrection, the Austrians cannot certainly be serious in desiring to hold these advanced posts in the neighborhood of the Lake Maggiore, since they must become totally separated in a day or two from the rest of the Austrian army.

The Emperor NAPOLEON'S head-quarters was moved yesterday from Casale to Vercelli. The Empress FRANCIS JOSEPH is at Verona.

I have heard from a private source that the French have conveyed by land to the River Po a large number of gun-boats, intended for the attack on Piacenza, Cremona and Mantua. Each boat carries an enormous gun, of larger calibre than any to be found on the fortifications of those places. The material for the necessary pontoon bridges for the army crossing the Alps, and were carried from the depôt at Strasbourg to Turin in four days!

The sympathy of the American people for the cause in which the Emperor NAPOLEON has just engaged, the emancipation of Italy, and the warm advocacy of this cause by the NEW-YORK TIMES, it made the subject of a long leading article in the Constitutionel of yesterday. One might take the impression from this article that the French people were not prepared to see the people of the United States espouse their cause, in view of the hostility heretofore shown by them to the designs of Louis NAPOLEON; by which the Constitutionel evidently forgets that the American people are foreigners enough to make a difference between principles and men; and that they do know how to appreciate the rightness out of a most offensive a despotic. It is hardly necessary, however, to say that the article of the Constitutionel is full of compliments to the American people, and such of the journals as have been able to appreciate in their true light the important events that are now transpiring.

I repeat here, again, and I am not afraid that the future will contradict the assertion, that, at the end of the war, if it is not extended beyond Italy by the aid of others, NAPOLEON will retire from the soil he has dampened with the blood of his army, asking nothing either for France, or for his family, or for the House of Savoy. He will leave it to the Congress which will then meet, what shall be done with the conquered or revolutionized States, by which it will be understood that I mean an Italian Congress. If Lombardy, and Venetia, and Tuscany, and Parma, and Modena, decide to pass under the Crown of VICTOR EMANUEL and the free Constitution of Sardinia, they will be permitted to do so; if they prefer to remain independent, no pressure will be exercised to change their decision. But, at the same time, it is understood that one of the motives on which LOUIS NAPOLEON engaged in the war was, the expressed wishes of those States to assume the new relation to VICTOR EMANUEL.

If the reader will recollect that, by pushing on a European war, (which would evidently result by any war for conquest on the part of France,) LOUIS NAPOLEON would endanger his own throne and weaken his present strong position in Europe, while to retire from Italy would only increase his strength at home and his popularity abroad, he has only then to admit that LOUIS NAPOLEON is a man of intellect enough to comprehend his position, and he will see that there is no great hazard in making the prediction that the Emperor intends what he says in his proclamation.

But it is impossible to convince the London *Times*, and other Gallophobes among the London *Press*, of this almost self-evident fact. They see in this man the spectre of the first NAPOLEON; they see the army of Boulogne again gathered on the heights overlooking the Channel; they live, and fret, and tremble in the shadow of that column planted on the hill of Boulogne; it is impossible that out of the name NAPOLEON any good can come. It is thus that we are to account for the glaring falsehoods that appear in the London *Times* daily against France; it is not ignorance, for the cities are too close together, the daily intercourse is too great, to admit even of this charitable construction. Since the commencement of the war, or especially since the *Times* shot so wide of the truth in its fabrication on the Franco-Russian alliance, not an article has appeared in that journal on the general subject of the war, which does not contain one or more injurious and mischievous falsehoods against France and the glorious cause in which she is engaged. Its disparagement is general, special and persistent. Even in the statement of general facts—as, for example, the details of a battle—it manages to hide the truth in the face of positive facts. No longer ago than yesterday, this paper, in order to show the superiority of Austrian over French artillery, stated that the French boasted largely of their artillery practice at Montebello, while the Austrians showed incontestably that theirs was the superior of the two. Now, it so happens that the French had less than a complete battery at Montebello, that this battery did little execution because brought into into the combat, and that the French, instead of landing their artillery practice on that occasion, complain loudly that it was so inefficient and so completely surpassed by that of the enemy. But the *Times* knew better, for the French journals are full of the subject, and yet it does not hesitate to take this false text upon which to build a whole tissue of false reasoning. The French boast only of one thing at Montebello, the immense amount of work a few hardy little fellows did with the bayonet, against more than treble their numbers.

The Emperor has made a large number of promotions and given decorations to the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves at Montebello.

It may interest you to read a few cullings from the endless correspondence which the Commissioners of the Parisian Press send daily from the seat of war. Let us begin with

THE BATTLE GROUND OF MONTEBELLO.

When you leave Voghera by the road which goes towards Stradella, by Genestrello, Montebello and Casteggio, you pass though a country where cultivation is rewarded most abundantly. You see nothing but arbors of vines, wheat fields extending further than the eye can reach, and mulberry trees all in a row like grenadiers on parade day. This landscape is bounded by the Alps, the Apennines and the Po. It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful frame for a more charming picture. The first thing one meets on the left-hand side after you pass the last house in Voghera is a cross made of two small pieces of unpainted wood, stuck into some freshly-turned earth. A dead Frenchman is buried there. One pauses before this unknown grave, which so many mule drivers and Zouaves go by, singing as they go, and the road goes into the country. Never was there a landscape more propitious to pastoral poesy. What clumps of trees! What murmuring brooks! What flower-enameled meadows! But now Daphne's name is Cossa Bersano. I don't know Chloe's.

The morning after a battle has been, the battle-field may wear a terrible and distressing appearance. Then one sees lying in the wheat fields, or on the road, or on the trunks of trees, and everywhere, writhing in the agonies of death, those corpses to be found in battle-pictures. Two or three days afterwards nothing of the sort is to be seen. If some kind and well-informed cicerone did not affirm that you were on the very spot where battle waged hot for six hours, you never would have suspected it from the appearance of the place. You know that the last battle began near Genestrello, beyond Voghera. Here and there on the road and in the ditches are some branches of mulberry trees cut down by the balls. A circular wound in the trunk of a tree shows that a ball passed by there. Here the angle of a wall is defaced—there the stucco of a house has fallen off in scales—a pane of glass is wanting in that window—this shutter has two or three holes. Nevertheless, the peaceful cows crop grass in the path, the laundress beats linen at the brook, and seated (!) on the bruised balls, the blind guides the plow drawn by two sleek oxen, the farmer's wife spins flax, children roll headover-head in the corner, and before the inn door a beggar holds out his hand and whines his petition. Yet we are on the battle-field.

Of a truth I know no lovelier landscape. Nature has played the coquette and adorned what man attempt to destroy. Imagine a white road at the foot of a green hill covered with houses with red tiled roofs, a villa, a church and a steeple. Chance has grouped these houses in picturesque disorder, knots of trees being mingled with the walls of houses. Far away lost in the horizon's expanse spreads an immense, limitless plain. Yonder in the distance are the Alps. Those clouds which seem like the teeth of a saw are Mont Genevre, Mont Cenis, Mont Rose and Mont Blanc. On the right, but much nearer, so near it almost seems as if you could touch them with your hand, are the first buttresses of the Apennines. The glittering sparkle in front of you is a band of the great Italian river, Po, whose banks the banks. In the back-ground of this enchanting scene the volunteers of Paris lighted up by a sunbeam, behind an undulation of the ground is Stradella bridge. Were the day clearer and had your spy-glass good, you might see the Duomo of Milan in a straight line behind Pavia. You may count ten steeples scattered over your immediate vicinity. The hill head by your present position, a few gun-shots nearer the Po, is Castaggio, where the last shots were exchanged. That large, thriving farm you see below in the plain witnessed the encounter between Count VON STADION'S troops and Gen. BLANCHARD'S troops. Count VON STADION'S regiments came that very morning from Mortara by forced marches. The soldiers had eaten nothing. They came forward like men who have a pressing business to perform. Many of them never returned to tell what obstacles stopped them. On this road, before Montebello an Austrian battery swept the road. Its first balls carried away two horses, two men and two wheels from the first French cannon, which was going to play its part in the battle. In this broad wheat-field, which extends from the other side of the road and runs along it, companies of Tyrolese riflemen, concealed by the crop, swept the whole road and decimated the French battalions. They were invisible in the wheat, and fired with deliberate aim; many of our best officers fell victims to their balls.

It was on yon hillock which an undulation of the ground connects with the Montebello table-land, our artillery first planted their two cannon which replied with such terrific precision to the Austrian fire. Here, at the foot of the hills they were obliged to carry, in the line where the foot-riflemen, having exhausted their cartridges, charged with the bayonet. In the court-yard of this large farm-yard, which commands the hilly declivity, there was an Austrian battery. It took no part in the action, having received orders to retire as soon as the French took possession of the hillock and established their artillery. Further on, at the extremity of the village, and half way up the hill, the white walls you see are those of the burying-ground, where the Austrians covered in their retreat. We were obliged to drive them out of it with the bayonet. It was on the path leading down to the road that Gen. BEUNAT fell. How many have fallen before him! It was on the road the Novara lancers checked the advance of the enemy by their successive charges. A regiment of cuirassiers was had forty-six wounded and one out of five officers that had charged, was killed and three wounded. The Austrian riflemen, hidden behind wedges cut in wheat fields, allowed our gallant troops to march by them, and then fired on them. Many of our men were wounded on the return of the presence of the enemy was not suspected until we saw the smoke rising in the wheat. The Villa Lomellini, which was used as the head-quarters of an Austrian general, witnessed the last struggles of the day. Its red roofs is covered with bullets. Many a gallant fellow found a great many Austrians to engage with, and a handsome white coat, with a blue collar in the back. The field was ours; but we purchased it with the blood of gallant officers; 11 were shot dead, 30 were wounded.

No more remains of all this dreadful, of all this don't rest, muskets, rubbish and clothing here and there. 'Tis true here and there the wheat is beaten down in large places by the trampling of many feet. And you may trace by the crushed ears the path of the ball which took off a dashing officer. These are grave traces and tell a tale, and the grass may remain long dyed by a human ball. You may see, too, on the trees, by a cannon ball. You may see, too, on the trees, a gaiter, or a sock, or a torn cap. The dead have been buried and the wounded carried away. The soil has been turned over by the ploughshare of the earth, and the wheat will grow more vigorously than ever. Those who fell long with dew-drops have bedewed with their tears this, perchance, a shirt which belonged to one of Austrian's waistcoat; sanguinary spots are found on the smoke

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL CYCLAL.

HOSTILE ARMY DISPERSED WITH HEAVY LOSS AND ENTIRE DEFEAT OF ITS LEADERS.

GENERAL POLICY TOWARD RAPLEE.

The accession of a new sovereign to the throne of Two Sicilies is one of those opportunities which have ever been eagerly seized for healing dissensions of a temporary and transitory character. The British and French Governments evidently consider that several reasons combine to lessen certain friendly suspicion raised to counteract the just fears of the Court of Rome. The Emperor Napoleon has found good reason to oblige, in favor of a more liberal and enlightened policy, the Government of Naples, and the Queen of England has joined in the same request. Under these circumstances, the new King of the Two Sicilies has no excuse for not acting in the right way. He is an independent sovereign, and has only to consult the best interests of his people. He is young, and has time before him to make a master of the art of government. He has, moreover, the example of his father, at least, "Yes, every man must be left to his conscience on the matter," added. He said, "and I, I shall not be at all astonished if, in the end, I am not the only one." I said, "it is true, but I am not sure that I am not the only one upon whom it will be necessary to rely." "Ah!" said he, "I am glad to hear you say so. I am very much afraid that I am the only one." "Why?" I asked. He said, "Because I am the only one who is not afraid of the Emperor." I said, "Then you are not afraid of the Emperor?" He said, "Why should I be afraid of him? I have done him no harm. I have never written a line against him. I have never said a word against him. I have never done anything to displease him. I am not afraid of him." I said, "Then you are the only man in France who is not afraid of him." He said, "Yes, I believe I am the only man in France who is not afraid of him." I said, "Then you are the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor?" He said, "Yes, I believe I am the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor." I said, "Then you are the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor?" He said, "Yes, I believe I am the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor." I said, "Then you are the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor?" He said, "Yes, I believe I am the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor." I said, "Then you are the only man in France who is not afraid of the Emperor."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF THE ERIE RAILROAD AT ISSUE AS TO THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT TO BE A DIRECTOR.

Argument was resumed this morning in the case of Jacob D. Vermilye et al. vs. John K. Barnard et al.—Mr. Graham, for the plaintiffs, continued his argument. Mr. Graham referred to the charter of the Erie Railroad Company, and to the by-laws of the Company, to show that the President was not necessarily a Director. The Court then adjourned.

Before Judge Barnard.

Motion granted in the case of Jacob Sharp vs. Thomas Fitzpatrick et al., with $10 costs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Germans in the War.

The New-York Session of 1859 and its Labors.

Lord Elphinstone on English History.

Arrival from Europe.

The Weather.

Marriages and Deaths.

Advertisements.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Before Judge Barnard.—This morning's session was occupied with the case of Mary Ann Hall against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which was an action to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff by falling into a hole in the sidewalk in front of premises No. 1 Bowery. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. Motion for a new trial denied. Judgment for plaintiff. Case of Thomas

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MEDICAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

BOARDING.

FURNITURE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

THE BOOKING OF PASSAGES
IN STEERAGE TICKETS FOR
VALUES DEPOSITED
THE SAFEKEEPING OF STOCKS
FOR INVESTMENT
SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD
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The New-York Times, Saturday, June 18, 1864